DBI, Feb. 22 (R). — Radio Uganda admitted today had been incidents involving dissidents in the lan army and that some people had been killed ladio, monitored here, said President Idi Amin had nessages of condolence "to the relatives of those ost their lives during the calming down of the on." In Washington, the Senate Foreign Relations littee today condemned the government of President Idiowing the death of Anglican Archbishop it Luwum and two government of ficials on Wedneshe committee approved a strongly worded resoluting other nations to halt arms deliveries to la and calling for a United Nations investigation of laths.

me 2, Number 392



## Clifford talks arms in Turkey

ANKARA, Feb. 22 (R). - U.S. envoy Clark Clifford conferred at length here today with Turkey's top generals on the question of American arms supplies. Mr. Clifford, who also met Turkish Defence Minister Ferit Melen today, said his discussion of the arms questions with the generals had been "very frank and candid." Mr. Clifford also spent more than an bour today with opposition leader Bulent Ecevit before going into a last round of talks with Foreign Minister Ihsan Sabri Caglayangil. Turkish newspapers, in their accounts of Mr. Clifford's first day of talks, reported that he had said he could not guarantee approval of the arms agreement.

Price: 50 fils

## Hussein receives delegations from occupied Palestine

-(Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein said Tuesday stermined to do everything possible to help achieve the Arab aim of restoring to the Palestinians their rights and

ting to delegations from Israeli-occupied territories, the "I am proud of your strength of character and stead-We think of you all the time and we are with you."

all the time and we are with you."

alestinian delegations are here to express their condoir the death of Her Majesty Queen Alya.

Telegations represent women's welfare societies in the
k, the city of Acre and villagers in the Galilee district.

Ling told the delegations that while they were in Amman
like to hear their viewpoints and advised them to make
tions available to Jordanian officials "so that we may nore effectively.

fajesty thanked the delegations saying he would never ir kind sentiments. ionday the King received a delegation from Haifa headed half Shukri, who is in charge of Islamic waqf (religious

# LO delegation arrives here

PAKISTH. (Agencies). — A delein a common the Palestine Liin a common the Palestine (PLO) led
in the palestine (partiem-Khaled Al Fahoum, ar-Tuesday on a three-for discussions with officials on bilateral Case has broken off more than

tirus and ago. the sa-O team later met Priand siz dialogue. mattering to the Jordan News the redestriction he crossed the

rom Syria today, Mr. " 1:x "imphasis on its relat-M. Lithe three front-line Jordan, Egypt and Sy-Carred W

Fahoum, who heads a e were intended to help the strongest possible between the confron-ates and the PLO.

[ | olidarity is an essential i for the realisation of goals of total Israeli illimital from all occupied ritories and the gaan people, Mr. Al Fa-

rabs desire a peace setbased on justice and based on capitulation, d. No Arab leader is o acept peace if it is d on justice, especially when the Israelis are neir best to hold onto

the lands they have occupied and to adopt a stand which will impose capitulation on the Arabs," he went on. It is necessary therefore, for the four confrontation states and forces to adopt a unified stand supported by the whole of the Arab na-tion to face the Israeli aggres-

Al Fahoum said that the disputes which sometimes take place among Arab states are surely marginal compared to the fundamental incompatibility which exists between the Arabs and the Exciell enemy.

Mr. Fahoum is also expected to meet His Majesty King Hussein, whom be has seen twice already this year, although they have never had formal ta-

Mr. Sami Al Atari, Secretary of the Palestinian Central Council and also a member of the

rian Baath Party. . . Mr. Hani Al Hassan, political adviser to PLO leader Yasser Arafat, is also on the delega-

in 1971 and 1974.

The delegation was met at the border town of Ramtha by Interior Minister Suleiman Arar

sion." he said.

Concluding his statement, Mr.

The PLO delegation includes Pan-Arab command of the Sy-

Political sources here say Mr. Al Hassan took part in two meetings between Jordan and the PLO, held in Saudi Arabia

and a number of officials.

Israeli Labour opens congress rocked by financial scandals

CORDIALITY -- Egyptian President Anwar Sadat (left) greets French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringand Tuesday. The two men met in Cairo to day to discuss the Middle East conflict.

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Feb. 22 (Agencies). — Israel's ruling Labour Party, embarrassed by the failing of a former leading supporter, today began a meeting to decide its candidate for premier in general elections next May.

The Labour Party congress is being attended by 25 foreign Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, who was the last fo-reign leader to arrive, said sho-

Yadlin sentenced to five years in prison -- p. 6

rtly before the congress opened that be would submit to Israeli leaders proposals purportedly given him by an official of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation for the creation of a Palestinian "mini-state" alongside

A major task of the delegates to the Congress will be to choose between Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Defence Minister Shimon Peres as party leader. If Labour wins the May 17 elections, the party leader will become prime minister.

The congress is the most cru-cial for the party in the coun-

Former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt told the congress, meanwhile, that peace in the Middle East could only be obtained through dialogue. He noted that Israel "wo-uld be wrong to believe itself isolated."

The prime minister of the Netherlands, Joop den Uyl, said that a just Middle East peace required that the sovereignty and independence of each state

Director-General Butros interviewed - II

loyal Scientific Society's public image

be respected, that a solution to narrow win in the May 17 elec-tions, so tomorrow's ballot of the Palestinian problem be found and that Israel have secure nearly 3,000 convention delega-

Prime Minister Rabin and Defence Minister Peres are the two closely-placed candidates for the nomination of the Labour Party which has held power since the creation of Israel

At one stage Mr. Rabin see-med the favourite, but a strike by 35,000 engineers, architects, economists and other public employees have severely restricted his chances.

Many other workers are threatening strike action for higher pay because of rampant infla-

Mr. Rabin suffered another setback when the White House unexpectedly called off the sale of sophisticated concussion bombs to Israel and refused to permit the sale of Israel's Kfir warplanes to Ecuador.

# Vance plans new M.E. trip in June

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (R). — U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance plans another Middle East trip next June to further his efforts for a reconvened Geneva peace conference in the

The proposed trip was disclosed to reporters returning bere with Mr. Vance last night after a six-nation "get acquain-ted" tour of Israel and the Arab

In joint press conference with de Guiringaud

# Jordan, Palestinians agreed to formal links, President Sadat says

CAIRO, Feb. 22 (R). — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said today that the Palestinians and Jordan agreed there should be link between Jordan and a future Palestinian state.

It was essential that a link should "take place and be declared" before the reconvening of a Middle East peace conference at Geneva, the Egyptian president said.

"It is for the Palestinians to decide for themselves. But I

think from what I know that they agree to this," he said. The president, who was ac-companied at the press confe-rence by French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, said he had discussed the matter with His Majesty King Hussein, "and be also is ready for this." This could take the form of

confederation, or a union of Arab states, he said. (In Amman, a senior official of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the main Palestinian nationalist group, told Reuters earlier this week that the PLO

felt there should be an independent state first.)
Mr. Sadat held the press conference jointly with the French who was winding up a Middle East tour which also covered

Lebanon, Syria and Jordan.
The two men met today, and Mr. Sadat commented that Egypt wanted France to use its influence with Israel and other European countries, to reach a peaceful Middle East settlement. M de Guiringaud will visit Israel next month. Mr. Sadat, who noted that

leaders who headed the party become a model of their kind Syrians build up Minister Rabin walked into the giant Binyanei Ha'ooma hall strength of who is chairman of the Social-ist International, and former Palestinians in Mrs. Meir is nearly 79, but

presented reports in the past,

apparently from military sour-

ces, which have not been made

available to the rest of the pre-

The radin said guerrilla str-

ength in the area was 2,000

and that more men were being

day by Syrian contingents

allowed to enter the region ea-

of the Arab peace-keeping for-

Syrian trops were helping to bring arms and equipment to the guerrillas, who have been

under attack from rightwing

Lebanese militia units in var-

ious border areas, alleged to

with Sherman tanks, have ta-

ken at least one town near Na-

batiyeh and are believed to be

more or less in control of a st-

rip of territory along the bor-

der area stretching eastwards

from the Mediterranean coast

Minister Salah Salman today

announced that the mandate of

the Arab peace-keeping force

in Lebanon would be extended

The Arab summits in Riyadh

Mr. Salman did not say for

bow long the mandate would

Addressing a press conference, Mr. Salman also indicated

that Lebanese Internal Secu-

rity forces were in charge of

the security of the southern Le-

banese villages of Nabatiyeb

In Beirut, Lebanese Interior

to Metulla.

be extended.

The rightwing, equipped

south Lebanon. gained ber old power within the party and much of the public popularity she lost after the 1973 Middle East war. Israel Radio says They were greeted with huge epplause, equalled only mom-ents later when Defence Mini-TEL AVIV, Feb. 22 (R). — Israel Radio alleged today that ster Peres entered the hall alregular Syrian forces are hel-ping Palestinian guerrillas build

up their numbers in an area Mr. Peres received a beavy nf south Lebanon which Israel insists on calling "Fatehland." The radio's military correspblow yesterday when Mrs. Meir accused him in-public of wanting the premiership out of personal ambition. Till then, Mr. ondent gave no source for the allegations, and officials here Peres had seemed to be gaining were not immediately "availarapid support to give him an ble" for comment. The radio coeven chance of winning the norrespondent was said to have mination.
In a last minute news con-

ference, Mr. Peres said he was acting to save the party from severe losses in the election. He said Mr. Rabin had failed to change the party's rigid internal machinery.

tes is likely to decide Israel's

The party was embarrassed

by the sentencing today in Tel

Aviv of Mr. Asher Yadlin, once

named to head the Bank of Is-rael, to five years fail for bri-

Mr. Yadlin, cousin of Israel's

education minister, had once

been closely connected with the party. He said be took the bribes to help fill the party's

depleted coffers for the 1974

The sentencing judge said there was no proof for Mr. Yadlin's assertion. Judge Hada-

ssah-Ben-Ito said she believed be took the sums for his own

pected to harm Mr. Rabin most

because the prime minister is associated with the "told gua-

with former Chancellor Brandt,

Premier Golda Meir, Mr. Rab-

in's most powerful supporter.

recently she seems to bave re-

at the 1974 elections.

At the convention,

Mr. Yadlin's claims were ex-

next prime minister.

bery and tax evasion.

Herr Brandt is among the score of top European socialist leaders here to mark ties between the Socialist International and the Israeli Labour Party.

Former Premier Olof Palme Chairman of Sweden's Social Democratic Party, said he regarded the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) as the most representative body of the Palestinian people. Mr. Palme, who is also here

to attend the opening of the Labour Party Congress, was speaking at a press conference after calling on Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin. Any solution to the Middle

East conflict is unconceivable without assuring Israel's integrity and right to exist. But any settlement must also include the legitimate rights of all people in the area, including the Arab," Mr. Palme said.

during the forthcoming Arab summit, scheduled next March Mr. Palme said the PLO was not a terrorist organisation as claimed by Israel, "even though and Cairo in October 1976 had there are terrorist groups withset a six-month mandate for in it. But a people should not be judged by the activities of groups within it." Asked for his opinion on the the peace-keeping force. This mandate will therefore expire next May.

establishment of an independent Palestinian state on the West Bank Mr. Palme said : "We do not have an explicit stand on this issue, but if there is a people they should also have a territorial expression... but a third state in the area will not necessarily solve the

also said the heart of the Mid-dle East problem was the Palestinian question, "and not the Sinai or the Golan." He favoured internationalisa-

tion of the two parts -- Israeli and Arab -- of Jerusalem, be According to an authoritative

French source, M. de Guirin-gaud who met Egyptian Forei-gn Minister Ismail Fahmi twice yesterday, was told by Mr. Sadat of Egypt's wish to get the Geneva conference going again as soon as possible.

The source added that Egypt was the only one of the four countries M. de Guiringaud had visited to bave worked out the complete machinery for a sett-lement or the search for a sett-

This included a United Nations Security Council debate before the end of March, with recourse to the U.N. General Assembly based on the "united for peace" resolution if this was blocked by an American veto. Egypt accepted that fundamental negotiations at Geneva

could not be beld before Israeli general elections expected in mid-May, the source said. But the Egyptian president said the Israelis feared peace,

and he was not very optimistic about the results of forthcoming elections there. "It will result in the same situation there as now. All this

should not prevent efforts to reconvene the Geneva Conference," he said. Egypt also recognised that

the new American government

was not ready to go to Geneva before becoming fully conversant with the issues, the source added.

But American Secretary of State Cyrus Vance apparently felt the conference could re-sume during the second half of

M. de Guiringaud today also met leading PLO official Farouk Kaddoumi, whose attitude appeared very firm, the source

M. de Guiringaud indicated he thought the PLO had been clumsy and put France in an embarrassing position in the case of Abu Dawud, the alleg-ed mastermind of the Munich Olympics shootings who was arrested and then released last month while in Paris with a

Palestinian delegation. Mr. Kaddoumi replied that six Palestinians had been murdered in France, and police had not found those responsible. The press had made a great deal of the affair and avoided speaking of the Palestinians, be added.

### GAZA ANNEXATION **VOTE CONDEMNED**

AMMAN (JNA). - The Mayor of Gaza Haj Rashad Al Shaw-wa and municipal council members bave protested against the vote by the Foreign and Security Committee of the Israeli Knesset to annex the Gaza Strip, the official Jordan News Agency reported Tuesday. Cables of denunciation were sent to Israeli leaders and U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim.

# President of Damascus University shot dead

DAMASCUS, Feb. 22 (R). - Gunmen killed the president of Damascus University, a former Syrian justice minister, outside his office today. The assassination of Dr. Mohammad Al Fadel "by a crimi-

nal hand" was reported by officials of the ruling Baath Arab Socialist Party. They gave no details. Informed sources said Dr. Al Fadel died in a burst of

gunfire from two killers who escaped on a motorcycle.

Dr. Al Fadel, 58, was known throughout the Arab World as a leading lawyer and jurist.

As a lawyer, he defended Palestinian commandos in Swit-

zerland and Greece and he helped draft a constitution for a proposed federation of Syria, Egypt and Libya.

Dr. Al Fadel was Justice Minister in early 1966.

The Baath Party said that Dr. Al Fadel's body would be taken to his bome town, Dureikish, 30 kms. east of the Medianaran ways of Taring

# Trudeau: Canada's unity will survive

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AFP). - Addressing the United States Congress today, visiting Canadian Premier Pierre Ellintt Trudeau expressed his strong conviction that Canada's unity would not be broken, while no ting that accomodations and revisions would be made. He was referring to French

terranean town of Tartus.

Canadian moves to seek independence for the French-speaking province of Quebec. Mr. Trudeau said that Canadians would have to change some of their attitudes and in

particular to seek greater understanding across the language barrier. "We may have to revise some

aspects of our constitution so that the Canadian federation can be seen by six and a half million French-speaking Canadians to be the strongest bulwark against subversion by 220 English-speaking North Americans", said Mr. Trudeau.

"Because Canada's institutions are democratically structured, they are capable of reflecting changes and of responding to the popular will", Mr. Trudeau pointed out.

He also stressed the need for

"good relations" with the U.S. and with Mexico as well. While expressing satisfaction

that the cold war was now over, he warned of a new danger "one of rigidity in our response to the current challenges of poverty, hunger, environmental degradation and nuclear proliferation".

Later today, Mr. Trudeau, who yesterday met with President Jimmy Carter, was to beve a second round of talks with his American host. The talks were expected to center on bilateral questions but also to touch on the Southern African and Middle Eastern situations.

# Irgento House



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With best regards.

The management. Irgento House.

### tay be the biggest hurdle it must clear y Rami G. Khouri ances. The RSS has an annual budget for operating and capial to the Jordan Times

most research and de-ent institutes in the wod most growing organi-in developing countries, the Royal Scientific Soconstant preoccupations tring enough money ev-ar to maintain its basic ons and initiate new but Jordan itself as a is short of cash. and the country has always ble to find the money it

so has the RSS some-

sen able to meet its

every year.

Director-General Dr. Butros lists money as the society's main obsbut he says this is sey to what he calls "our is as "the fact that sotoes not fully realise the hat an organisation like an and should play. And te we are unique in the World, we're bound to a number of mistakes. often the mistakes will iadow our achievements, ils raises further quesin society about what the s all about."

ther problem facing the is the fact that we do ave a core of trained ren managers whose job it simplify the life of the ists and lab researchers." lutros says, adding that vital managerial class is ag in Jordan as a whole. e third major obstacle, as

tal expenses of JD 1.75 million, of which the government covers only JD 350,000. The gap has to be made up by the RSS it-

Taking these three main pro-blems facing the RSS, Dr. Butros explains what is being done to overcome them: "We're taking steps in all these areas. First, we're reaching out to soclety to try and explain our role. We're not making any bilities, and have sought to concentrate on projects of re-levance to the immediate ne-eds of our nation. We're phasfascination in themselves, but some direct impact on our de-

outlandish claims on our capaing out projects that have a that do not hold a promise of

"On the management question, we are planning to send our people to work in similar research organisations throughout the world so they can gain new experience in running a society such as ours. We are also designing management and personnel training schemes with the Denver Research Insti-

On the financial side, Dr. Butros points out that some RSS activities bring in income, such as computer services done for Jordanian organisations on a commercial contract basis (billings, payrolls, university registrations, etc.) The printing division also generates revenues, as do some of the new mes to test the quality and/or

strength of materials for private businesses in Jordan.
Dr. Butros says that "ultimately, these may be profitmaking activities, but right now we cannot think of them as such. What we seek to do is to minimise the difference between what the government gives us and what our actual expen-

ses are. That difference comes out to some JD 1.4 million, which has been made up to date by the local commercial work of the RSS, "very gratifying technical support" from several West European states (equipment, training programmes, consulta-tions), and aid from several Middle Eastern states, which can take the form of outright cash grants, equipment or

long-term soft loans.

Dr. Butros adds that the RSS has written to many indus-trial and commercial companies in Jordan asking them to give an annual contribution to the RSS, and he says the ini-tial response has been encour-He also says the RSS bopes

to set up a trust fund soon. "If we can do this, we would not use all the donations we receive for operating expenses and capital outlays, but we would set aside part of the money for some kind of endowment for the society. This would belp us overcome the long-term problem that many local bodies run into, which is the fact that they receive one large hump of initial money to start off with, but then have to worry every year about receiving enough money to meet their operating expenses."

personnel.

such as printing or computer services, can and do bring in revenue, their ultimate impact and role will be to introduce new techniques into Jordanian society that otherwise may not have been introduced. He mentions, for example, that the advanced four-colour printing techniques of the RSS will surely have an impact on the printing industry in Jordan, and that the RSS wants to assure this by running training programmes for private sector

He also expects that the RSS computer division will have "tremendous impact" in the computer field in Jordan within a year or two. He says the RSS is already looking into a plan to set up computer termi-nals in the field to help certain (unidentified) sectors of the

This substantive link bet-

(Continued on page 3)

Dr. Butros dwells on the point that while many of the RSS's commercial activities,

ween the RSS and the industrial and commercial sectors of Jordan is the essential aim of the RSS. But because of its peculiar role, and because of the limited size of Jordanian companies, another problem arises on the RSS horizon of successes. Dr. Butros expla-

Whila I've said that we play the basic role of an R&D organisation in the industrial states, there is one major problem that is not sufficiently realised in our complex role bere in Jordan. This is the mat-ter of what do we do with a product or a technique after

# JORDAN TIMES

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## Frankenstein in the making?

One can be slightly encouraged by the fact that U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has said that the Palestinian question is at the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict. He did not need to make a tour of the Middle East to find this out, and it seems peculiar to us that he has flown all around the area without bothering to talk to the Palestinians ho are the core of the problem he is trying to help resolve. It is also a little bit perplexing to us why Mr. Vance lowers his voice, clears his throat, looks right and left, and speaks very softly when he uses the words "Palestinian" or "PLO", like a nannie who knows she has to take the little child to the bathroom but is still uncomfortable in the face of the realities of this world. We are similarly perplexed by the manner in which Mr. Vance has continually referred to the Palestinian question as a "procedural" difficulty that has to be overcome before the Geneva talks can be resumed. Is that all it

On all these scores, Mr. Vance, because of the dictates of his job, has to say and do these things. He has little room to manoeuvre in. He knows it, we know it, and it's something we all have to live with. like taking little children to the bathroom and answering their questions. If this is how the wheels of Middle East diplomacy will best be turned, and if this is the process by which the Americans have convinced the Arabs peace can best be achieved, then one has little choice but to hope that the collective wisdom of the diplomats will prove itself in the end. We're not impressed by the intellectual perception of the Americans when they talk of the Palestinians as a "procedural" obstacle standing in the way of the Geneva talks, but if this is part of be theatrics of peace, we'll gladly watch the show for another few acts and see whether the drama produces anything substantial -- as it must, sooner or later.

The danger that remains in this process is that of building up the Israeli sense of achievement to the point where, Frankenstein-like, it turns upon us all, the Americans included, and makes peace that much ore difficult. The Israelis do not ap ces between "procedural" and "substantive" questions. They are being dangerously encouraged today to believe that if the Palestinian "procedural" hurdle of participation at the Geneva talks can be overcome, then the Palestinian "substantive" hurdle can be similarly overcome at future stages of the peace process.

Mr. Vance knows, and we know, that this is a recipe for more conflict and more death. We trust he is aware of the fact.

# The New Economic Order: Would it help the Third World?

By Nathaniel H. Leff

WASHINGTON, D.C. (IPS). U.S. support for the New /nternational Economic Order would not serve Third World interests. This is unfortunate, for there is much to be said for a basic reformulation of U.S. economic relations with the Third World. But an appraisal of the likely effects of the New Order indicates that its implementation would oot lead to the objectives sought. The policy changes contemplated -- increases and indexation for prices of primary products, vastly expanded resource transfers to the Third World and assured access to technology and markets in the rich countries -- would not lead to substantial economic gains for the Third World. This conclusion may not be self-evident, so let us examine the reasoning which underlies it.

Commodity Agreements International agreements to raise and stabilise the prices of raw material products exported by developing countries have been a prominent theme in the New Order. The success of pro-ducer cartels in oil and bauxite has stimulated interest in similar programmes for copper, tin, nickel, and primary products in general. In some cases, such cartels may be implemented by Third World exporting countries acting on their own. Fin-ancial backing from OPEC countries with excess cash would, of course, increase the feasibility of price support arrangements in more commodities.

And active support from the industrialised countries might raise the prices of virtually all primary products in relation to prices of manufactured produc-

The potential difficulties involved in maintaining such price support arrangements are clear. Higher and more stable returns will evoke a large increase in world production of primary products. In commodities in which one or two countries are dominant suppliers to the world economy, these countries may be willing to limit supply in the interest maintaining higher prices. Such curtailment of production is es-pecially feasible if, as in the case of oil, the commodities in question are produced in sparsely populated countries without pressing financial needs, Otherwise, bowever, an International Commodity Price Stabilisation Agency would be hard pressed to prevent prices from falling, as supply of pri-mary products increases more rapidly than does demand in world markets. Let us assume, however, that with a spirit of international cooperation and with ample financial support from the more developed countries, such problems can be resolved. What then would be the effects on the Third World of an increase and indexation of. commodity prices relative to prices of industrial products? It is a serious but widespread

misconception to identify primary product production with the less developed countries (LDCs), and industrial production with the more-developed countries. In some commodities -- for example, cotton, iron ore, and (beet) sugar -- more-developed countries like the United States, Australia and France are major international

producers. With higher world prices for primary products, more developed countries may well increase their production of these products (or of substitutes), raising the rich countries' sbare in world trade or, at the least, replacing their own imports from LDC suppliers.

Sufficiently comprehensive international agreements might bar such perverse effects. But most Third World countries import as well as export pri-mary products. Consequently, the effects of higher commodity prices on individual countries will depend on the price increases in specific commodities, and on the composition of each country's exports and imports. Taking account of the effects of increased import prices oo developing countries, the net impact of a higher overall level of commodity prices on many Third World count-ries is likely to be far less favourable than they expected. The quantitative effects of commodity agreements on income and growth in the developing countries have been seriously

oversold. Increased Resource Transfers The New Order would also involve a large increase in re-source transfers from the rich to the poor countries. A likely figure for official development assistance under the New Order would be 0.7 percent of the gross national product of the more-developed countries, a target which Sweden has already attained. The magnitude of the effective increase in aid would be larger if the more-developed countries accede to another request of the developing coun-tries: cancellation of outstanding Third World debts. For the United States, acceptance of these proposals would involve a rise in public capital flows to a figure in excess of \$10,000 million dollars per annum, more than a tripling of aid from its present levels.

Some observers may question Congress' willingness to accept so large an increase in aid, Moreover, the conceptual differences from the present ald programme involve a shift which is even greater than the change in dollar magnitudes. To facilitate long-term planning in recipient countries, aid would be granted on the basis of a continuing commitment, not subject to congressional vagaries. And, to avoid the manipulation and dependency which ps, public capital would now be provided with world now strings or administrative control. Finally, far from expecting-"gratitude" from Third World countries, Congress would be expected to commit ald within a frame-work of redressing past and present inequities in the international distribution of income. For pr purposes, let us assume that these problems can be overcome. What would be the likely effects of a massive increase in resource transfers?

A measure of increased aid would undoubtedly accelerate the pace of economic development in many Third World countries. Increases in aid on the scale cootemplated, however, are unlikely to yield commensurate increases in economic growth. Because of human resource and managerial constraints, the capacity to absorb a large volume of investment productively is usually limited Reflecting limited absorptive capa-city, as more and more aid is made available, Third World countries will exhaust their portfolio of high-return investments, and invest in marginal projects which contribute little to growth.

The constraint imposed by limited absorptive capacity for productive investment is well illustrated by the investment behavior of the OPEC countries in response to their new riches. Consider, for example, even a country like Venezuela. which has a rapidly growing population, pressing develop-ment needs, and a govern-mental apparatus which has extensive experience in largescale investment projects. Des-pite these conditions which favor its capacity to absorb a large volume of investment quickly and productively, the gov-ernment of Venezuela has decided to place large sums in the Eurodollar market until such time as it can formulate additional investment projects

The possibilities for using re-

source transfers to narrow the ioternational income gap are also limited by other conditions. As proponents of aid bave long recognized, on standard Keynesian grounds, a government commitment to a steady flow of aid may well accelerate the pace of ecocomic growth in the more-developed countries. This may exacerbate inequality in the international distribution of income. For, as is well known, the absolute size of the income gap widens even if the rich and the poor countries grow at the same rate. Further, the prospects for using aid to reduce international inequality also depend on such factors as the pace of population growth in the Third World and the size of the present difference in income levels between rich and poor countries. In view of the magnitude of these key parameters, it would be naive to expect increased resource transfers to narrow the international income gap perceptibly within a politically meaningful

Access to Technology and Markets

Third World leaders have also emphasised the need for improved acces: to advanced technology developed in the rich countries. Compliance with these demands will do little to close the international technology gap, however, unless LDCs implement certain changes in their own policies. The knowledge and technology necessary to raise agricultural productivity in some crops, for example, have been available to Third World leaders for years. They have often failed, however, either to create agricultural extension services, or to follow the pricing policies required to diffuse the new technology widely among their agricultural producers. A similar failure to diffuse advanced technology already available exists in the industrial sector of many developing countries. Government policies in the allocation of credit and foreign exchange have often created a "dualistic" pattern, in which some firms utilize advanced technology and others use backward techniques. The New. Order would not help this internal technology gap within Third World countries. The demand that the rich countries make their technology more accessible to developing countries has widespread appeal. It is not always clear, bowever, how implementation of these demands would work in practice. Third World countries already have access

to advanced technology from numerous sources, such as the consulting and engineering comoanies which exist in many advanced countries. And, as the relation between A.D. Little and the government of Algeria testifies, such consulting firms have been willing to serve the aspirations even of radical countries in the Third World Moreover, the number of international consulting firms and potential supplying countries is sufficiently large as to preclude effective collusion with respect to price or inattention to client oeeds. Because of these condi-tions, a Third World country which wants to acquire the advanced technology necessary to build and operate, say, a steel mill or a fertiliser plant can in fact do so now. Even in more sensitive and esoteric areas, supply conditions are such that Brazil has signed an agreement to acquire nuclear technology, while China has purchased advanced know-how

petroleum prospecting. In addition to consulting firms, LDCs presently have available licensing agreements, management contracts, and turnkey projects as alternative sources of advanced technology. Since LDCs already have access to advanced technology from these multiple and competing sources, it is not clear how the New Order would improve access. One cannot give the Third World something which it already has. Developing countries have complained that the fees charged by pre-sent suppliers of technology are excessive. A New order might in principle reduce charges. Note, however, that within the present international system, the governments of developing countries can intervene in negotiations for the transfer of technology, and press for lower payments and more favourable terms. Even moderate Third World countries like Mexico and Colombia have already done so, and report large savings in their payments for imported

and equipment for undersea

technology. Further, the measures usually proposed to improve access to advanced technology will do little to help the poorer countries achieve another major go-al -- increasing their compe-titive capacity in relation to multinational corporations. The multinationals' competitive edge depends not only on sophis-ticated production technology but also on management techniques in marketing and accounting. Thus, the most advanced production facilities installed in Third World countries will not yield their economic potential if Third World managers do not utilise modern accounting techniques to control productivity, cash balances and inventories. Third World leaders have shown little interest in acquiring and diffusing such accounting techniques, which are, of course, easily accessible. The relative unimportance of production technology per se can perhaps best be il-

lustrated with some examples. The Third World already possesses the know-how which is necessary to produce ballpoint pens, rubber-soled canvas shoes, and carbonated beverages. Nevertheless, Parker pens, so-as, and Coca Cuia are often prefered products in develop-ing countries. The explanation lies not in the multinational corporations' technology, but rather in their superior marketing techniques. Implementation of the New Order will do little to change this situation.

Acceptance of another Third World demand -- improved access to export markets in the rich countries -- would make an important difference for the pace of economic development, at least in some Third World countries. Greater export sales, facilitated by tariff preferen-ces for developing countries and an end to shameful nontariff barriers in the more-developed countries, would have a number of beneficial effects. With greater foreign exchange earnings, developing countries could import the larger volume of capital goods and raw materials necessary to sustain more rapid growth of output, income, and employment. There is also evidence that domestic saving in developing countries increases with greater exports, so that more domestic capital formation would also be feasible. Finally, export growth in manufactured products would enable LDC producers to attain economies of scale, lowering costs and bringing many consumer products within the reach of broader masses of the

local population. Nothwithstanding these important benefits from improved market access, we should also note some potential problems. Some developing countries are more industrialised than others. Brazil or Taiwan, for example, would be better able than, say. Ghana or Sri Lanka to take advantage of the opportunities which tariff preferences would open for expanding sales in the rich countries. Consequently, a generalised tariff preference scheme might not help all, or indeed many, developing coun-tries. The more industrialised Third World countries will appropriate the lion's share of the benefits, with little accruing to most Third World countries. Another possibility would be to equalise opportunities by creating categories for differen-tial rates of tariff preferences. Such a system would involve rivalry between Third . World countries. It would also create an opportunity for the rich co-untries to exercise "leverage" against individual developing countries, by controlling access to their domestic markets. The-se political effects of equalis-

ing opportunities between LD-Cs would go counter to the whole spirit of the New Order. Further the place of multinational corporations in improved market access would also have to be clarified. As is well known, despite the many barriers which they encounter, exports of manufactured products from the developing to OECD countries have in fact growo rapidly over the past 25 years. Multinational corpora-tions with "sourcing" subsidi-aries located in the Third World have had a large role. in this expansion of manufactured exports from developing

countries. Presumably, mn. tional corporations with a diaries in the Third World uld also want to participa the advantages of general tariff preferences. Note the advantages of that in negotiations over participation, multinational porations have an impo bargaining card which is under Third World contre the possibility of direct to their companies' world production and marketing work Inclusion of multing al corporations in the be of improved market access wever, is not what Third V. leaders mean when they of a New Order.

The Overall Economic Ir
We can now summaris
discussion concerning the
ly effects which the New
der would have on econ
development in the Third
ld. An increase in public
urce transfers to the day
ing countries would cent
be helpful. Because of II
absorptive capacity, how absorptive capacity, how increases in aid on the contemplated should no expected to yield community rate acceleration in the pr economic development... measures such as assure cess to technology deve in the rich countries wi ange little in substance i developing countries revi me of their internal polici

Other New Order po

such as improved access port markets in the rich tries, can be expected to major benefits to some World countries an neg gains to others. Measure raise prices of primary ducts will also have di tial effects on various de ing countries. Individual modities vary greatly in extent to which they the ideal conditions for a World producers' cartel example, in the availabil substitute products, in th ticipation of rich countr competitive suppliers, as the possibilities for cont productions. Consequenti price rise which is sust: will vary as between di primary commodities, over, developing countri port as well as export p commodities. Hence, the gains to individual Third ld countries will be appn less than the rise in commodity prices.

The foregoing leads to ic conclusion on the like nomic effects of the Ne der. It would not lead; marked narrowing of the national income gap, nor major economic gains Third World leaders Indeed, by diverting de ing countries from ne policy measures which a thing their own conti might well be counter tive. As such, taking the Order as the lodestar for era in U.S. relations w Third World would be a ment in the wrong di This may be a disag conclusion, However, conceived with generou tentions, but grounded i ion do not lead to a hap come for anyone. Abridged from foreign

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19:30 VOA Magazine.

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Special English.

VOA World Repor

Music USA (Jazz).

News ... news

dents' reports

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ground features .

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19

voices ...

### ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Three of the Jordanian dailies were reserved in their Tuesday editorials concening the outcome of U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's tour of the Middle East

AL RA'I, says that "we shall wait and see until the regioo's leaders have made their visits to Washington before trying to draw clear political conclusioos about the future." The paper noted that Mr. Vance had not concealed the difficulties, oor had he joined the Arab optimists who saw 1977 as the year of peace.

The French position was more outspoken, the paper says.

They had noticed a lack of coordination among Arabs as to procedures to be adopted prior to the coovening of the Geneve conference, and noted the somehow diverse opinions they had on the political solution to be adopted at the cooference.

As for the Russians, the paper adds, they were the most quiet party, in spite of being co-chairman of the Geneva conference. No Russian declaration worth registering was made during or after Mr. Sytenko's visit to the region. However, this apparent inactivity on the part of the Russians is a great political mistake, the paper says, notably as the Russian position in the region is presently delicate and endangered.

The visit of officials from the U.S., Soviet Union, West Germany and France was an attempt to probe the new Arab position and to prepare for visits by the Arab leaders to Washington, where more serious talks can be held.

AL DUSTOUR, under the heading "After Vance's tour", says that it is perhaps too early

to evaluate the U.S. secretary of state's visit. However, from his declarations, one can deduce that the only common denominator which Mr. Vance found in his talks with the two sides was their readiness to go to Geneva. Going to the beautiful Swiss city is not a problem, the paper says, but what is the point of going there as long as Israel refuses to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands and refuses also, with the support of the U.S., to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organisation?

Nothing has changed in the Israeli position, the paper adds, as a result of Mr. Vance's tour. The paper calls oo the Arab states to work on the basis that Geneva is just one possibility and not an objective in itself. Then, if Geneva coovenes succeeds, that is fine. If then the loss of time will not have taken the Arabs by

AL SHA'B, commenting on Mr. Vance's declarations in Damascus that two problems still remain to be solved -- that of Israel's readiness to withdraw from the occupied lands; and that of the participation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation at the Geneva cooference -- says that this allusion by Mr. Vance alone constitutes an explicit U.S. condemnation of the Israeli position. It also constitutes a clear confession that the party which is creating obstacles is the Israeli and not the Arah one.

Since the U.S. is the only party that can force Israel to change its attitude, American policy must choose whether to stand by the international will for peace or by the Israeli occupation. By this choice, the American role will be decided, the paper concludes.

# JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUI

### JORDAN TELEVISION AMMAN AIRPORT **VOICE OF AMERICA** Departures : 8:00 Beirut Arrivais: Special English: 1 Channel 3 & 6: 8:30 Arabic series 8:20 Muscat, Doha The Breakfast Show 03:00 Feature : 9:20 Reportage 8:20 Dubai (Alitalia) 8:00 Aqaba 6:00 Ourar 03:00, 04:00, 05:00 and Man. News Summ 8:45 Beirut (MEA) 8:45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi 06:00 18:30 Music USA (Stant Cartoons Channel 6: 9:15 Jeddah 9:05 Rome (Alitalia) GMT: News, Regional 19:00 News Roundup, Re and Topical Reports; Actualities, Opinior VOA Current News alysea, News Summ 06:30 10:30 Cairo

6:30 Agricultural Program-7:30 News in Hebrew Varieties 7:00 Lucy show Doctor in charge 8:00 News in Arabic 9:10 The Pallisers 10:00 News in English 7:30 Sports programme 10:15 Mystery movie

## RADIO JORDAN

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4	7:30	News	17:00	Good vibrations	(n
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4	8:00		17:30	Pop session	
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툪	15:00	Concert hour	19:10	News reports	
3	16:00	Old favourites	19:30	Sign off	
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### **EMERGENCIES**

Amman : Wajih Barakat (66982) Re'fat Ammari (39587) Ahmad TawaIbeh Anmar Fahoum Zarga : Yehya Tarifi Pharmacies:

Jaafari (72679)

Issaaf (30210) Habayeb (44930) Hayat ((24636) Irbid: Bashar Zarga: Aqsa Saleb Taxis : Jerusalem (39655 Shmeisani (21523) Neel (44433)

Aqaba Berrut 10:30

14:15 Athens (GA) Jeddah (SDI) 14:20 16:30 Aleppo, Damascus 17:00 Cairo Larnaca (CY) Amsterdam, Geneva, Brussels 19:40 Beirut (MEA)

19:50 London (BA) Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)

Sarah Ward

07:30 Sarah Ward

John Peel

Talkahout

News

**GMT** 

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Muscat (GA) 15:45 18:00 Larmaca (CY) 20:00 Baghdad, Dhahran 20:00 Kuwait 20:25 **BBC RADIO** 

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London

13:45 14:30 World News; 24 hours 15:00 15:15 The World Today 16:00 News; Press Review 1&15 16:45 Terry Wogan's LP Sh-17:00 17:09 News; 24 hours 17:40 17:45 Report on Religion 18-00 Youth by Joseph Con-18:30 19:00 19:40 19:45 20:00 20:30

News; Press Review Financial News Paperbacks Command Performance 21:00 21:15 Wales 77 Business and Industry 21:30 Farming World 12:00 Radio Newsreel 22:00 David Gell's Music day Sports Round-up 22:25 Sports Round-up News; 24 hours World Radio Club 23:00 News; Commentary

Athens, Amsterdam Vienna, Copenhager Damascus, Aleppo Doha, Abu Dhabi, Riyadh, Dhahran (SDI)

Summary.

Science Digest.

03:30, 04:30 and 05:30

GMT : An informal pre-

Actualities, Opinion, Analyses, News Summary.

sentation of popular mu- 20:00

sic with feature reports 21:00

and interviews, answers 20:15 to listeners' questions, to

News Roundup. Reports, 21:30

Civil defence rescue

Fire headquarters .....

First aid, fire, police .....

Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) .....

Municipal water service (emergency) ......

Police headquarters

Najdeh, roving patrol rescue police, (English

Rawaip indi (BA) A. Jolly Good Show Dental Care Radio Newsree Outlook News; Commentary Just a Minute The World Today News Discovery Book Choice Sports Round-up News; Radio Newsree Top Twenty Outlook : News Sum-Stock Market Report Dances of Old Vienna Stock Market News: 24 hours David Gell's Music

spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help

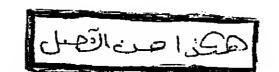
Report on Religion Composer and Interpre-News: The World To Financial News

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American Centre (USIS) ..... French Cultural Centre ..... Soviet Cultural Centre Amman Municipal Library



REMITTANCES

F JORDANIANS

PRKING ABROAD

OUBLE IN 1976

AN (JNA). — Total remit-of Jordanians working deposited in Jordanian reached JD 96 million in n comparison with JD 47

a in 1975. cres at the Central Bank ited the increase to the ence of Jordanians in the guarantees of entry and of foreign exchange with-

# W. Bank mayors protest increased medical fees

AMMAN (JNA). - Mayors of Bethlehem, Beit Jala and Beit Sahour in the West Bank have protested against the huge increase in fees for medical services under the present difficult economic situation.

The Jerusalem Arabic-language newspaper Al Quds, quoted by the official Jordan News Agency, said the three mayors denounced in a cable to the Israeli authorities the raising of these fees, which would deprive a large section of the population of medical treatment, which would threaten their health. Mayors of the other West Bank towns had sent a similar complaint, calling for the repeal of this "unfair" regu-

# Royal Scientific Society's public age may be its biggest hurdle

ntinued from page 1).

re successfully developed
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for commercial bakeries for commercial passesses for commercial passesses a fuel vaporisation burveloped specifically for local the ovens of the local that make the flat bread.

w that it has been devetested successfully and do we become the ma-? Do we try to interest industrialists to manuit? Or do we just put it shelf and say ahat we've ped this fine product but not move any further Transfer of the second

manufacturing and proof new products would difficult for us, but it important aspect of dein their our economics ment must study. It has market surveys for proof this kind, to look at and the regional and .... itional export market as Ve have to look at costs juction and of setting up t. If we have this careaudied packet, we can t to local investors and mean a greater chance dustrialists will take the There is even the pos-

of interesting foreign

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AMERICA

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tion venture, especially.

on a joint venture basis where the foreign company could help introduce the product into its established international mar-

Dr. Butros mentions the pilot project the RSS is undertaking this year to manufacture 2,500 transistor radios. He says: "We've done exten-

sive homework in checking local prices for radios, con-sumer preferences, the kinds and amount of imports over the past several years, projections of imports for the coming years and local costs of manufacturing the radios. We're producing 2,500 radios on a pilot basis. But if it looks feasible, we will talk to a number of local people about setting up a production plant. We'd also be able to help them in the acquisition of imported co-mponents, with information and studies on sources, costs, deli-veries, etc. Our role in this kind of a production plant is difficult to determine right now. Would it be a partnership? Would we go in on a royalty arrangement?

We're still charting new territory bere, and we find once again that we are playing a role that is normally played by private companies in the industrialised states in the West.

"The whole field of manufacturing, marketing and distri-bution is part and parcel of the

transfer of technology. If this capability does not exist in private business in Jordan, we will look into it. We're simi-larly looking into the feasibi-lity of manufacturing portable solar water stills (for use at Aqaba) and solar panels for heating and cooling. We're con-fident we can handle the manufacturing problems in a man-ner that is directly linked to the general economic conditions of the country."

Dr. Butros says that the RSS, which was set up in 1970 by royal charter as an indepen-dent, non-profit organisation, is just at the point now where its accomplishments will start filtering into Jordanian society in a more visible manner. He says the RSS has now developed the capability to identify the needs of private industry or government bodies, and to set up programmes to try and meet those needs.

But he says that people should not expect dramatic miracles, and the RSS does not offer any. He says, in his characteristically prudent appro-ach, that the RSS should "underpromise" on what it can de-liver, which be summarises as a desire "to develop the capa-bility to do a whole range of physical testing, reinforced with new equipment and man-power capabilities, in a vast array of areas."





President of Yarmouk University Dr. Adnan Badran (centre) Tuesday receives a Saudi student dele gation led by Dr. Rashed Al Mubarak.

# **Professor from U.S.** university

Yarmouk visits

AMMAN (JNA). - Professor Ali Nayfeh of the University of Virginia in the United States has paid a visit to the Yarmouk University and inspected its work, curriculum and future

Last year Dr. Nayfeh wrote 24 research works on acoustics, wave movements, flight mechanics and electro-magnetic

Dr. Nayfeb is due to leave bere Wednesday after a short visit to Jordan.

# **Exchange Rates**

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of

The first column is bow much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. Sterning	J00.U	3740
U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
German mark	139.3	139.7
French franc	66.7	67.0
Swiss franc	132.4	132.8
talian lira (for		
every 100)	37.7	37.7
Saudi riyal	94.5	94.9
Lebanese pound	110.1	111.1
Syrian pound	82.1	82.2
ragi dinar	942.0	950.0
Kuwaiti dinar	1155.0	1160.0
Egyptian pound	465.0	473.0
Libyan dinar	770,0	785.0
UAE dirbam	85.2	85.6

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> RESTAURANT ast, lunch & dinner

# Civil aviation head arrives for aid talks

AMMAN (JNA). — The Inter-national Civil Aviation Organi-sation's (ICAO) director of technical aid Tuesday evening arrived bere from Cairo.

> **AL AKHBAR** REAPPEARS

AMMAN (R). - The Amman daily Ai Akhbar reappeared on the streets again Tuesday for the first time since its licence was revoked I4 mon-ths ago. The newspaper, which at the time was only six weeks old, had incurred the authorities' displeasure with a campaign about a do-

The director will hold talks with officials of the Civil Aviation Directorate in Jordan concerning the second stage of the technical aid programme due to start in 1978. The aid offer-ed by ICAO to Jordan will include training courses for technical and administrative staff at Amman airport and the new Aman international airport, providing experts and technical equipment for the Civil Aviation Directorate's Technical Training Centre and making a study about the proposed Arab aviation academy in Jordan.

ICAO's technical aid director was received upon arrival by Civil Aviation Director General Sharif Ghazi Rakan and a number of his department directors.

## **FAO** director arrives to discuss projects

AMMAN (JNA). — The Executive Director of the Food and Agriculture Organisation's International Food Programme, Mr. Robinson, Tuesday evening arrived bere on a six-day visit during which he will review agricultural projects carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture in cooperation with the food pro-

Such projects include afforestation, soil preservation and the planting of olive trees. Mr. Robinson will sign two

agreements with the goveroment of Jordan : The first will provide nutrition for the school children of Tafileh, Ma'an and Mafraq at a cost of 7 million; the second will establish maternity and children's medi-

The same programme has already contributed to a number of Ministry of Agriculture projects costing JD 20 million, and is presently contributing anounder implementation.

# What's Going On

In cooperation with the Jordan-German Veterinary Project in the Animal Production and Health Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, the Goethe Institute presents a lecure entitled "Brucellosis in Animals and their Danger for Human Health." The lecture is given by Prof. Dr. Schliesser. 5:00 p.m. at the Goethe Institute, Jabal Amman.

> THE BRITISH COUNCIL presents a

> > PIANO RECITAL

RICHARD DEERING at the British Council

on Wednesday Feb. 23 at 8.00 p.m. Matinee Thursday, Feb. 24 at 4.00 p.m.

# Union of Chambers of Commerce meets

AMMAN (JNA). — The Council of the Union of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce Tuesday held a meeting at Salt Chamber of Commerce offices.

The meeting, chaired by Vice Chairman of the Union Zuhair Asfour, reviewed the Union's activities in the first quarter of this year. It also heard a proposal from a member of the

### GREEK F.M. TO VISIT **JORDAN**

DAMASCUS, Feh. 22 (AFP).

— Greek Foreign Minister Dimitrios Bitsios arrived here today for a two-day offi-cial visit to Syria, to be fol-lowed by a similar visit to

Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam met Mr. Bitsios at the airport.

### 60 POST OFFICES **TO OPEN IN 1977**

AMMAN (JNA). - The Minister of Communications Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Tuesday opened two post offices in the Al Hussein district of Zarqa and Al Khalidiyeh village in Mafraq district.

Mr. Al Rawabdeh indicated that his ministry intends to open some 60 post offices and branches in various parts of the kingdom this year.

A 1,000-number automatic mobile telephone exchange will be installed at Mafraq, the minister of communications also

Council of Islamic Organisations and Associations, Dr. Sami Al Hmud, for the establishment of an Islamic Bank in Jordan. The Union Council decided to make a thorough study on whether the proposal is economically feasible and to submit recommendations to the competent authorities.

In answering a remark by Salt Governor Ahmed Al Aquileh on rising prices, Mr. Asfour said the Union is also keen to study the causes of inflation in order to reach a general consensus about how to combat this phenomenon.

The Union of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce consists of 32 member-chambers.

## Efficiency of wells to get boost

AMMAN (JNA). - Electrification of the pumping machinery at new water wells in the area of the Royal Racing Club, the Polytechnic Institute and the ringroad was discussed at a meeting of the Administrative Council of the Water and Sewage Authority Tuesday.

During the meeting a committee was formed under the Mayor of Amman, Ma'n Abu Nuwwar, to discuss with the Jordan Electricity Authority the speedy electrification of the pumping machinery. This would increase by one third the pum-ping capacity of water needed especially for the south and southwest districts of Amman.

## NATIONAL NOTES

\* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to Sheikh Khalifeh Ibn Hamad Al Thani, ruler of Qatar, on the occasion of the anniversary of his accession to power.

- A delegation from the Yarmouk University Tuesday morning left here for Damascus to attend the funeral of the President of Damascus University, Dr. Mohammad Al Fadel, who passed away Monday evening.

\* AMMAN. - Acting Minister of Health Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh Tuesday paid a visit to the government hospitals in Zarqa and Mafraq, where he inspected the different departments and the medical service offered to the citizens, Mr. Al Rawabdeh discussed with medical officers in both bospitals their immediate needs for doctors, medical clinics and maternity centres.

\* AMMAN. -- The Director General of Jordan Cooperative Organisation, Marwan Doudeen, Tuesday met with the director of the Soviet cultural centre in Amman. It was agreed during their meetng to hold a seminar Tuesday on agricultural cooperatives in Jordan and the Soviet Union.

## TOP SECRETARY REQUIRED FOR THE NURSING DIRECTOR

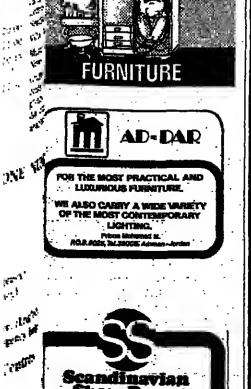
OF JORDAN UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL Applicants must be able to speak and write

in both English and Arabic, and must be efficient in typing business letters and in filing.

Shorthand is desirable but not essential.

Please apply with full particulars in English to: The Nursing Director

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AMMAN-JORDAN



# London's architectural splendour gives way to speculators' eyesores

London, once a unique jumble of colourful communities and picturesque villages, is fast losing its identity under a welter of architectural excrescences as developers and bureaucrats dehumanise it.

Urban planner Sir Colin Bu-

chanan once remarked: "Surge-

ons bury their failures but the

mistakes of planners have to be lived with by succeeding generations." The causes of London's depredations are many and complex, but most flower from the main stem of misconsolved and hypercentile planters.

celved and bureaucratic plan-

ning at both local and national

the British economy from ma-

outacturing towards service industries very quickly made oo-nsense of Patrick Albercrom-bie's 1944 plan to build new towns for London's overspill

population. The result has been the intensification of the daily

commuter crawl back to Lond-on offices and the misery ca-used by urban motorways like

Westway which passes within seven metres of houses in Nor-

th Kensington.
After Abercrombie, the 1947
Town and Country Planning

Act mistakenly encouraged the

zoning of London into separate

areas for housing, offices and so on. It lent authority to the

mistaken principle of compre-hensive development, which

caused the demolition of per-

fectly sound properties --and their communities --

traints on speculative office bu-

ilding; almost overnight the

great London property boom was given the go-ahead, and

successor, the 1953 Act, abolished a great many cons-

along with the derelict.

The unforeseen veering of

government levels.

LONDON, (F.T.). — Except barbarian thumb proclaiming for the tragedy of Dresden, the triumph of political blackfew of the world's older cities can have experienced the immense environmental changes that have engulfed many areas of inner London.

It is not merely that the quaint old buildings of Dickens' London have vanished but that their more sanitary replacements are for the most part architecturally inferior. Worse still is that the twin demands of town planning and commercialisation have squeezed out all semblance of buman life from what were once thriving

London villages.

It is sad that the skyline spires of the City's 50 famous churches have been submerged in a seemingly geological cat-astrophe of office blocks that mostly look as though they were designed by chartered accountants rather than by architects. But it is of more lasting shame that rising land values have diminished the population of the City from a 19th century 115,000 to its pre-

sent 5,000.

Outside the City, the once teeming and colourful Elephant and Castle has been reduced to a windy wilderness of racing traffic and underground pedestrain mazes. Its population has been reboused in dehumanising high-rise blocks which are monuments to the planners' cherished principle of comprehen-sive redevelopment.

On the South Bank site once sacred to theatres, concert halls and galleries, the drab Shell

practically the only curbs pla-ced on the ambitions of property speculators have been the time-consuming and extremely costly delays of the bureaucra-

A recent typical case has taken five years, mounting bank charges, and a series of spaced-out contradictory decisions -- no, yes, no, oo, no, yes, no, yes -- to obtain planning permission for an ugly office block that will ruin the essential character of a large part of Soho.

Penny-pinching cannot ex-plain the badness of the very great amount of architecture hich now disfigures the Lon-

don landscape.

Penny-pinching was endemic in
Victorian times, yet it produced
the Houses of Parliament and the fairy-tale castle of St. Pa-ncras railway station. Eightee-nth century speculative build-ing produced the beauty of Bedford Square.

The architect of the Soho block is one of the mere dozen or so "developers' architects" favoured by speculative deve-lopers, because of their expertise in coping with the lab-yrinthine planning regulations and negotiating with the offi-cials who administer them.

The Royal Institute of British Architects regards itself as not entitled to pass aesthe-tic judgement on the work of its members. So it has maintained a bland silence when a few words of censure might have exerted great moral pres-

sure upon the developers.
Until recently, London was a property developer's paradise well on the way to becoming an architectural desert. However, the future is not entirely bleak. Environmental planners are learning from their errors; they now realise that longterm planning is impossible be-cause the buman and economic variables cannot safely be pre-dicted beyond five years or so. Even before the present ecooomic slump, grandiose redevelopment schemes were giving way to more burnanly-scaled projects of piecemeal infill, and the rehabilitation of deteriorat-

ed properties.

In the face of bad publicity, property speculators are learning that good architecture costs no more than bad. One or two very interesting projects, like Ove Arup's Cannoo Street office building for Trafalgar House Investments, are bright-ening the dead city scene.

Above all, the resilience and adaptability of Londoners is asserting itself. New villages are spootaneously being creat-ed out of the planners' wildemesses. People are protesting effectively against the condi-tions in which they have been forced to live and work.

What is now raw and ugly may be softened by time and London weather. The eyesores will remain, but careful planning can make them more acceptable by improving their en-

When the British government itself employs architects better than those who designed the three huge office blocks now marring the Westminster landscape, the millenium truly will

# Concordski slips into obscurity; With same so problems as European counterpart?

LONDON (F.T.) — One year after the Russian Concorde, the Tu-144, made its inaugural flight from Moscow, beating its Anglo-French rival into circulation, there is still no news about when it will begin regular passenger services. These were first planned to start in 1971. In fact, the ominous silence hanging over the Tu-144, nicknamed Concordski, has, made western observers ask whether the project has run into some serious trouble.

The Tu-144 just beat the Anglo-French Concorde into regular service with the inauguration on Dec. 26, 1975, of a twice weekly cargo flight from Moscow to Alma Ata --capital of the Soviet Central Asian republic of Kazakhstan.

Although Soviet aviation authorities gave the impression that Concordski would soon follow Coocorde with regular passenger flights, this has oe-ver materialised and prospects still look dim. At one stage there were even rumours that the cargo flights to Alma Ata had been discootinued.

Last November, the aircraft's designer, Mr. A.A. Tupolev (the first letters of his surname explain the aircraft's codename), said that it was being prepared for passenger service oo routes ranging from 3,000 to 6,000 kms. The Soviet airline Aeroflot also announced that, unlike Concorde, the Coocordski's fares will be the same as for ordinary subsonic services.

However, at the beginning of

After an unidentified of

- one of the deadlier effects

of white contact -- had depo-

pulated much of the Atlantic

coast in the early 1600's the

Puritan Cotton Mather wrote

that: "The woods were almost

cleared of these pernicious creatures (the Indians) to make

In countless incidents, this attitude towards Indians was

evident. General George Cook,

who commanded 'U.S. forces in

some Indian wars, wrote in the

1850's of his experiences: "It

was of no unfrequent occur-

ence for an Indian to be shot

down in cold blood or a squaw

to be raped by some brute. Such a thing as a white man being punished for outraging an

As American settlers trekked

across the continent, and Indian

land began to shrink, Indian

resistance mounted, as treaty

after treaty was discarded by

encroaching white settlers. There are incidents such as the

Nez Perce tribe, who were

simply told in 1855 they would

have to accept reduced land holding, but that it would be years before settlers would

arrive.

Indian was unheard of."

room for a better growth."

In December 1975, the Russian version of the Concorde, codenamed TU-144, stole a march over its Anglo-French rivals. It beat the Concorde into regular service with a twice-weekly cargo run between Moscow and Alma Ata. However, there is still no move to switch the troubled Tu-144 -- involved in the Paris air show disaster in 1973 -- to a regular international passenger run.

January, Soviet Minister of Aviation, Boris Bugayev said that tests on the Tu-144 would go on throughout 1977. In other words, passenger services are oow unlikely to start until 1978, some seveo years later than planned.

Concordski's history has not been a happy one. It crashed before the eyes of millions at the Paris air show in 1973, and each time it has appeared there have been modifications pointing to major design prob-

Many difficulties were related to excessive vibratioo and drag and high fuel consump-tion. Significantly, the Moscow-Alma Ata stretch is only 3,000 kms, less than half the distance the aircraft should be able to fly, even when fully laden with 140 passengers and travelling at 2,100 kms/hr.

The only expianation offered by Soviet sources for the delay is the desire to ensure that

it is absolutely safe, before allowing it to transport people. The Russians may also be having second thoughts about the popularity and cost of the Tu-144 following the well-publicised atorm surrounding Coo-

corde. Development costs must have been similar to the Anglo-French machine, and the Tu-144's sales prospects are pro-bably even leaner than Concord's. None of the Soviet Union's allies could afford to buy it, let alone operate it, and the noo-communist world's resistance to supersonic flight is

The Russians have kept out of the international debt over supersonic civil flight. They clearly prefer to observe rather than stir up argument. How-ever, they have from time to time got their scientists to re-but accusations that supersonic jets damage the atmosphere, or that the sonic boom is dangerous. One expert even wrote an article denying that people who travelled supersonic shortened their lives.

There have also been Tass attacks on Concorde, which look odd coming from a count-ry with an identical aircraft. The following report by Tass could, one imagines, equally well apply to the Tu-144: "Concorde's astronomical operating losses, in addition to the buge sums spent on construction of the airline, the loss of hope for

an expansion of the rout work, the lack of custom all this has led to a sit in which the airline he come a back-breaking 1 for its creators."

Little is known abou secrecy-shrouded Soviet craft industry. But wi group of western visitor taken round the Tu-144 i two years ago, at least It seems unlikely, the that the project has be rapped altogether, parti-with such an enormous

ment behind it. If the Tu-144 does con regular passenger servi -- it would give Conc big boost by expanding for supersonic travel.

The Russians have a shown interest in each routes from West Europe Far East via Siberia, for from Moscow across tilantic to the U.S. and mably, Cuba. Concorde thus be able to fly from don to Tokyo with ju-refuelling stop at Nove in West Siberia. The Tu-144 would down at either London o before beading out acro

The attraction of flyin the Soviet Union, from western airlines' point o is that if the Kremin c it wants Concorde going sonic across Siberia, no opposition groups will

# America's Indians: Discarded race in search of lost dignity



Face of London: Traditional and modern fight it out for prominence.

ARABIC FOR NON-ARABIC

SPEAKING STUDENTS

standardised a programme for the Arabic language to be taught to

non-Arabic speaking students. This programme which has been tried

several times by now, proved to be a very successful experiment. The students were able to read "formal" Arabic from printed texts by the

Wednesday, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. The advanced will study three

hours daily, Saturday through Wednesday, 2:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. Both

tern technique is used. Extensive use of the language lab and all the

reading and exercise material which is recorded are an integral part of the daily instruction classes. Little homework material is given, rather. classroom drills are counted as student work. Furthermore, there

is no intermediary language used in the course. Non-curricular program-

student will read in class with the teacher in order to inhance his capa-

bilities in the language. The use of the language lab and all the read-

ing and exercise material which is recorded are an integral part of the

ply a high school certificate. As forthe advanced programme, the stud-

ent has to pass the beginners level satisfactorily or sit for a placement

courses will continue for one academic semister.

mes are also planned for the student.

this spring starting Saturday, Feb. 26.

first month of the semister.

The Arabic Department at the University of Jordan has already

This programme has been divided into two levels, beginners and advanced. The beginners will study four hours daily, Saturday through

The technicalities of the programme for beginners is already standardised according to the audio-lingual method. The sentence pat-

The advanced course is made up of original texts which the

Requirements for admission into the beginners course are sim-

The two courses are offered at the University of Jordan during

Western hemisphere about 10,000 B.C. Today the Indians are America's "discarded people". Unemployment on the 115 reservations is 40%, some 90% of housing is sub-standard and sanitation is often nonpowers -- Britain, France and Spain, and later by the expand-WASHINGTON D.C. (Gemini). - As the memory of last ing American settlers -- as primarily obstacles, and savage unchristian ones at that

Of the United States' 211 million people barely

one million are descended from the original inhabi-

tants -- the Indian societies who spread across the

year's U.S. Bicentennial Independence celebrations fades all but forgotten in the self-congratulatory fervour of the most successful European settler colonial experiment are the orginal Americans whom Columbus, thinking he had reached Asia, dubbed "Indians".

To these Americans, 200 years is but a fleeting moment in history. It was somewhere between 12,000 and 35,000 years ago, during the last Ice Ages when the predecessors of Native. Americans, nomadic bunters, crossed what was a land bridge between Asia and Alaska and wandered into the

By about 10,000BC archeologists suggest, these paleo-indians spread across the Wes-tern hemisphere from the Arctic to the tip of Latin America.

The fate of native Americans is undoubtedly the darkest page in the history of the U.S. But for a new headline-grabbing events such as the 1973 uprisings at Wounded Knee, South Dakota, their story today as the most downtrodden of minorities in North America is large-

The problem that has led to the decimation of Indian societies in the 500 years since European contact can be summed up in one word: land.

The battle against European encroachment continues even today, not just in sensational events like Wounded Knee, but throughout the vast maze of American legal and bureacratic machinery dealing with Indian

By the time Columbus stumbled onto the new world there were more than 600 native societies ranging from small hunting-and-gathering bands to sophisticated agricultural-based nations with rich and diverse

From what was during Col-umbus' time a population of more than three million in what is now the U.S., the present day U.S. Indian population numbers about a million, about half of whom live off Indian reservations (similar to South Africa's Bantustans) and in towns and cities.

While in 18887, towards the culmination of the 'Indian Wars" as America expanded across the continent, there were 138 million acres of Indian land, today there are but three million; mostly scattered across the northwest U.S.

As many of the historical episodes show the native Americans were seen first by the competing European colonial missioners posted advertise-ments opening the land to set-

nty occurred in the 1830's under President Andrew Jackson, a frootiersman and noted Indian fighter. Tribes in the Mid West such as the Cherokee were pushed westward aided by the U.S. Indian Removal Act of 1830.

The Cherokees refused to move and took their case to the federal courts. In 1832 the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the Indians' right to their land and ponded in open defiance, quip-ping: "(Chief Justice) John Marshall made his decisioo, now let him enforce it."

not spared. In 1862 U.S. troops massacred a Cheyenne encam-

In some areas the decimation was awesome. In California the Indian population fell from some 350,000 at the time of Columbus to 120,000 by 1850, and less than 20,000 by

Today, the Indians are America's "discarded people". While the average per capita Indian income is \$1,573, this figure is misleading though it is far lower than Blacks, Latins and other minorities.

Less than 12 days later Bureau of Indian Affairs com-

existent.

One of the more famous cases of violations of sovereig-

Even compliant Indians were

pment near Minnesota. The camp's bead, Black Kettle, was known as a "peace chief" who signed a treaty with the U.S. in 1861 ceding most of his tri-be's land. Black Kettle flew an American flag over his tipi and told his people they had nothing to fear from approaching troops.

For Indians on the 15 largest reservations income is \$974, unemployment on reservations is 40%, and 18% of those employed only have seasonal jobs; 90% of housing is sub-standard, and sanitation is often non-

The Minority Rights Group (MRG) Report No. 31 traces the Indians current and historical state of affairs to the somewhat notorious Bureau of Indian Affairs, (BIA), the main U.S. governmental body res-ponsible for Indians.

The BIA oversees the fate of stitutions, composition of Indain property and planning, votracts, control of funding and mes, are all under control of funding and implementing native programmes, are all under control of the head of the

The MRG report traces BIA policies under different recent U.S. Administrations depiciting the see-saw policies varying from attempts to integrate In-dians into American life to tryingto preserve native society. The Kafkaesque result is of-

ten a confused, displaced and alienated native American feeling deprive of his own culture yet not a part of mainstream society. The Indian sucide rate is twice that of the general po-

The rampant drunkenness, apathy and despair was obvious when I visited Hopi, Zuni and Navaho reservations in Arizona and New Mexico recently.

One of the more interesting features of Indian life in recent years has been a surge in pan-tribal Indian activism forging a concerted opposition to the problems of poverty and maladjustment facing native Americans.

Encouraged by developments such as the Black civil rights movement in the early 1960's, many uprooted semi-urbanised Indians began formbig organisations such as the N Indian Youth Council

Much of the focus w the problems of being cui disinherited, alarmed at location policies foment the BIA in the 1950's ar cerned with the Indian k.

culture and rights. The concern over rigi used on fishing rights a very mainly in the fact states of Washington and Idaho that was in protected by the federa erament, but in fact war

encroached by damining, tion and commercial ope confront the authorities through the web of but cy, dismissing critics wit-Indian community as.

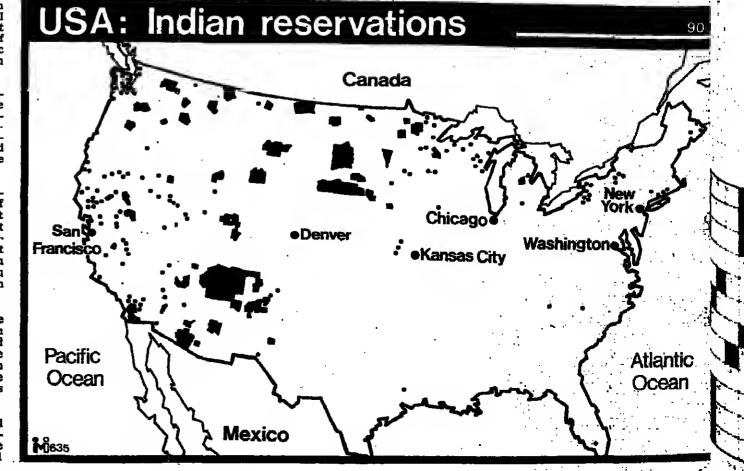
Tomahawks", with the BIA. This mood coalesced is American Indian Mo (AIM) in 1969, which I Wounded Knee uprising of its Trail of Broken ies" campaign which pre a programme of Indian : to the U.S. government

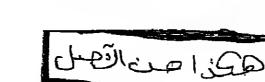
direct action to draw atto Indians plights. Many of these battle Indian rights have step markedly in recent ye the economic front. Subt quantities of coal and units around the "four comen where Utah, Colorado, A

and New Mexico come

numerous occasions has

ther. Although not capturi adlines, Washington an vate corporations are working out a modus with Indians who may h key to America's future gy needs much as the fathers land provided the or of for what has become the or of the est and most powerful in the history of the work





### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF @ 1977 by Chicago Tribune

h-South vulnerable. h deals. NORTH +Q832 **V432 ◊J76** ♥K109876 1054 OK9832

0975 **464** SOUTH ◆A 109764 - ♥AQ5 O Q 4Q83

iddiog: East South West 3 0 3 ♠ Pass Pasa Dble. Pass Pasa ng lead: Jack of ♡. o of North America's

Championship have itioa will represent Championships in

· · · team. hapa the atar of the n team is 34-year-old k Huang. He first won

Vest, thinking he was for a heart discard.

ramble these four Jumbles, etter to each square, to form indinary words.

EVVE

looking at three sure tricks in his own hand, ventured a

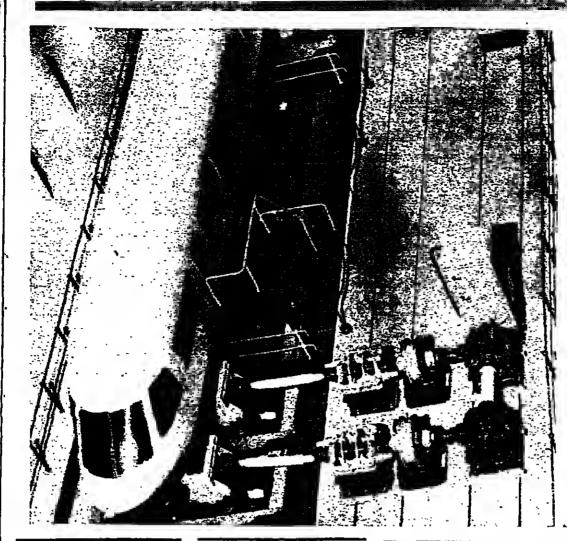
double. The opening lead of the. jack of hearts wos woo by

declarer's queen, and the ace of apades confirmed declarer's suspicions that the trumps were 3-0. It was now temptiog to lead another trump, but declarer realized that that could eod io defeat. West could win the trump, reach his partner by leading a low diamond to the king and ruff away the ace of hearts. He would theo exit with a club, and declarer would eventually have to concede a heart trick.

Huang's solution was aimple and totally effective. He ents in the 1977 World first cashed the ace-kiogqueen of clubs, theo led a ly been determined second round of trumpa. West won the king, led a low America, and Tai: diamond to the king and ruffby winning the Far ed declarer's ace of hearts. However, he found he had and. New Zealand in not gained a trick, for nber, will be that Huang's farsighted play had stripped West of his safe exit carda.

West was left with nothing hut micor-suit ar East Championships cards. If he exited with a 53 wheo barely out of club, he would give declarer eos. Here is a sample of, a ruff-aod-sluff; a low diamond would permit declarer spite an attempted bar- to play dummy's jack and by East. Huang would discard his losiog heart; and e kept out of the bid- the ace of diamonds would North raised to game be ruffed, setting up the jack

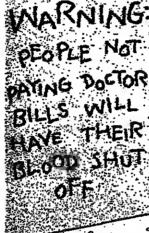
# Lepage five featur



HfGH SPEED - This roller testbed in Munich, West Gertheir paces at simulated sperun by the German Federal Railways, was built with finoncial assistonce from the Bonn Ministry of Research and Technology and is at the disposal of other rollway operotors. The testbed cuts the cost of trials, ovoiding the need for time-consuming test runs in many cases. Two 80tonne crones hoist locomotives weighing up to 150 tonnes

many, can put locomotives ond rolling stock through eds of up to 500km/h. It is on to the testbed. (This picture is merely o scale model).





GRAFFITI

**MYSTERY MOVIE:** 

IT WAS THE FIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

McCloud saves his girlfriend and his chief, held hostages by two thiefs who try to rob a pharmacy.

LUCY SHOW:

LUCY GOES TO LAS VEGAS

Having won a trip to Las Vegas, Lucy enjoys herself in the mbler's city. 

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### LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



"Good news for ski fans — increasing snowfall from west to east!"

KITE SEASON 15 GOING TO

BE HERE BEFORE WE KNOW IT

from the CARROLL RIGHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A day and evening to use the utmost care where money matters and any commitments of a financial nature are concerned for later explosive conditions could occur which could lose you a considerable amount. However, this should not keep you from looking into various opportunities which are available to you.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Analyze well any commitments you have made and know better how to handle them. That financial expert is not dependable now, so do not contact. Avoid a troublemaker.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) A personal affair could make you unhappy if you dwell on it, so get out and do something constructive and cheer up. Don't get into group affairs where there could be arguments.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You want to renege on promises, but this would only get you in trouble, so be conscientious. Tackle dull work ahead and persevere until it is finished. Pay bills on time.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You are not feeling well and ahould avoid seeing friends or there could be unfortunate arguments. Take no chances with your reputation, either. Think along more constructive lines.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Make sure you think wisely and act conscientiously for best results today. Make sure you handle credit affairs wisely, too. VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Not a good day to put

those new ideas in motion since they would not meet with success. Wait for a better time for such. A new friend gives you suggestions that should not be followed. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Handle annoying responsi-

bilities that need to be taken care of without further ado. Don't be so demanding with your mate and try to do what pleases most. Get your facts and figures straight.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Don't make those changes in arrangements or you could easily sever connections with partners. Some worldly condition could be disturbing, but take it in your stride.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Although the work situation may not be good, other matters can be very favorable. Make needed changes in wardrobe. Try not to be picky with associates.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Not a good day for enjoying outside recreations, but fine for hobbies that need perfecting. Try to please a loved one more. Don't forget to pay bills and make collections as well.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) The situation at home is not good but take care you do not argue and make it worse. Do what is necessary to improve it. It's not advisable to start on a new project now. Wait for a better time.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Not a good day to take trips of any length but fine for getting much indoor work done. One you contact could make an irritating remark, but be quite and avoid an argument.



I've had her quite a long time, so you might give me an estimate so I can see if she's still worth fixing up."

## **UFAW NSAUE** AIMS AT GET EVEN. ELENE Now arrange the circled letters to torm the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon. nt surprise answer here:

UMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME:

Jumbles: RURAL GRIME TURKEY CLOTHE Answer: He "drew the line" at free political institutions!—THEIR "RULER"

# ROSSWORD

Baseball's Mel :0\$\$ Maul Mimic Dusk Wings Resolute Sacked Chisel 42

Sandarac tree 44. Make larger 45. Course

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE DOWN

Current Indication Heretofore Greek vowe Small bird Belgian Strike lightly **Applause** Gives, as securit Assam silkwo Far-reaching

OUT AND ABOUT HE CROWN ROTHSSERII

ext. 5.

Balcon

Agave

Туссоп

**Bridge bids** 

Beverty Sills'

Forever: Magn

2-23

Hotel Jordan lotercontinental. Open daily for Executive Luncheon 1-3 p.m. Special International Buffet on Sundays. Dinner with live music from 7 p.m. to midnight. For reservation please call 41361

Restaurants for broasted hickeo and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner Jahal Amman, First Circle. Tel 21083. Jabai Al Luweibdeh, Hswuz Circle, Tel. 30648 Jahal Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbed.

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First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Ahliyan School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. (o midnight. Also take home service-order by phooe.

PLOMAT First Circle, Jabal Amman.

Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie.

Orleotal and European spe-

cialties. ELTUE SUSERIORS

Firas Wings Hotel, Jabal Al Luwelbdeh, Tel. 22103/4. Choice of THREE set menus daily for lunch, and a

la carte. Opeo 12-3 p.m. and 7-12 p.m. Specialty; steaks.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869 Open from 9 a.m. to I p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

**PEANUTS** 







### THE FLINTSTONES







### MUTT AND JEFF

WELL, YOU'VE BEEN YEH, THE MUTTS WITH US A LONG HOPE ARE MOVING TO TIME, JEFF! I'M YOU GET ANOTHER CITY! SORRY THAT ANOTHER I'M GOING YOU'RE WITH THEM! LEAVING!

OH, I'M ALL SET I'M GOING TO HELP MUTT.





# Yamani: OPEC split continues

ABU DHABI, Feb. 22 (R). -Saudi Oil Minister Sheikh Ahmad Zaki Yamani arrived here today for talks with his country's oil price allies, saying that mediation efforts have failed so

### **GERALD FORD** MAY RUN FOR PRESIDENT IN 1980

NEW YORK, Fsb. 22 (AFP). --Former U.S. President Gerald Ford today said he might run for the presidency as a Republican Party candidate in 1980. He told ABC television interviewer "it's possible things might develop where I would have an interest and the party would want me to do so." Mr. Ford, who is 63, would if elected in 1980 become by far the oldest president, with the sole exception of Mr. William Henry Harrison in 1841. Mr. Harrison caught n cold at his inauguration and died within n month.

far to resolve the split among the major oil producers.

Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) rejected the majority decision at the conference of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) in December to increase prices by 15 per cent. They opted instead for a five per cent rise.

"We regret that our colleagues in OPEC have not altered their position and we on our part have no intention whatsoever of increasing the price of our oil," Sheikh Yamani told

Several formulas have been put forward to resolve the oil price split but it appeared from Sheikh Yamani's statement that Saudi Arabia has rejected all

"Efforts to restore oil price unity have not reached any po-sitive conclusion," Sheikh Ye-

He added that his country was keen to preserve OPEC unity and still hoped that fellow ministers in the 13-nation organisation would alter their

Shelish Yamani also said that Saudi Arabia was going ahead with plans to increase its oil production to meet world market demand.

But this did not mean that it planned to flood the market with cheap oil

He said Saudi Arabia would not oppose the bolding of a special OPEC conference to try to resolve the oil price dispute but this would have to be well

Sheikh Yamani said be was carrying a message to UAE President Sheikh Zayed Ibn Sultan Al Nhayyan from Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd on coordination between the two countries in oil matters.

# Yadlin sentenced to 5 years in prison

ITEL AVIV, Feb. 22 (R). - A man once named to head the Bank of Israel was given a five-year jail sentence and a heavy fine today for bribery and tax evasion.

Mr. Asher Yadlin, 53, admitted to the district court here last week that he had taken bribes and kick-backs on land deals and said he had paid the moneys to the ruling Labour Party. He was first detained last October and the government subsequently withdrew his nomination to be governor of the

Bank of Israel, a top economic post.

Mr. Yadlin, who was head of the Trade Union Federation
Sick Fund, admitted five out of seven charges.

He said he made the illegal transfers to the Labour Party

prior to the 1973 general election.

Judge Mrs. Hadassah Ben Itto said she did not believe Mr.

Yadlin's statement that he had passed the bribe money to the

Labour Party.

Mr. Yadin faced a possible maximum sentence of seven years. In addition to the five-year sentence, he was fined 250,000 Israeli pounds (£16,400).

His lawyer said he would lodge an appeal with the Su-

## Idi Amin is "ready to meet any foreign challenge within an hour"

can leaders today that Uganda could meet any challenge from nearby countries "within

BUSINESS

Mr. Carter slashed \$2.8 bil-

llon from the defence prog-

ramme by cutting back on the

B-1 bomber and the MX inter-

continental ballistic missile

programmes.

He also restricted procurement of the F-15 fighter plane and accepted Mr. Ford's deci-

sion not to go ahead with cons-

truction of another nuclear po-

If Congress accepts the re-

commendations, only five will be built instead of eight and

78 F-15's purchased instead of

Mr. Carter will have to de-

cide by June whether to order

full production of the B-1 bom-

ber in the future or scrap it

It will take several years for

the reduction of nearly \$3 bil-

lion in defence spending to ac-

Arabia

this level by the end of March

after setting a target of 9.7 mil-

lion barrels a day for Febru-

The weekly, considered gene-

rally well informed about de-

velopments in oil producing co-

untries, said the lower-than-ex-

pected output in Saudi Arabia

last month might be due to had

which had sometimes reduced

the offtake at the Ras Tannu-

rah tanker terminal by 60 per

It said the main beneficiary of

Saudi Arabia's poor performan-ce had been Iran, which achie-

ved a daily output of 5.1 mil-

lion barrels at the end of Jan-

uary. This was much higher

than forecast at the beginning

of January when Iranian pro-

duction barely reached 4.5

million barrels a day.

The weekly said the Iran-

ian terminal at the island of

Kharg appeared to be better

sbeltered against the winds than the Ras Tannurah termi-nal. Tankers which had not

been able to reach Ras Tannu-

rah had therefore been rerouted

lower fuel consumption.

face of oil price rises.

200 nantical miles.

weather in the Gulf region,

expectations

wered aircraft carrier.

referring to Kenya, Tanzania and Zambia, but said there was

Empire and President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, broadcast by Radio Uganda, Field Mar-shal Amin said Uganda was not worried by "the false and malicious propaganda" emana-

ting from other countries. Others made false accusations against Uganda in order to cover their internal problems and we-

ooe bour."

The broadcast offered no fusent for some other reason.

Nairobi, Dar Es Salaam and Lusaka are the three African capitals from which many news reports have been written over the past week on the de-aths of the archbishop of Uganda and two cabinet ministers aod oo charges of persecution

throw him. Church leaders in Nairobi say the men were shot

President Amin that a full investigation is needed to allay 'world anxiety' over the death of Uganda's Anglican archbi-

had the impression that Presieffort to establish the cause

investigation into the state of

Canada from Geneva to conduct a memorial service for Ugandan Archbisbop Janani Luwum, told the congregation Sunday that the Anglican Church had tried to claim Dr. Luwum's body after he was killed on Feb. 16, but the Ugandan government had refused the re-

### dia's opposition parties have mounted a unified challenge to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for next month's general elec-

Final nomination lists showed today that in nearly all constituencies Mrs. Gandhi's supthe election campaign. porters and allies will face bead-on fights against single can-didates backed by all major

Chinese family planners

call for improved methods

to cut down on population

Most of the 320 million voters who got the polls from Ma-rcb 16 to 20 will be presented, as far as the important parties are concerned, with a simple choice -- for or against Mrs. Gandhi.

opposition groups.

Burying their differences, In-

The nation-wide electoral carve-up may have an important bearing on the outcome.

India has no system of proportional representation. The candidate with the largest vote

will win in each constituency. With voters spreading their ballots among numerous par-ties and candidates, the ruling Congress Party has won every previous election since independence 30 years ago without ever capturing a majority of

PEKING, Feb. 22 (R). — Chinese family planners want im-

proved methods of contracep-

tion to help slow the growth of

the world's most populous na-

family planning to boost a pro-

gramme which aiready virtual-

ly forbids city dwellers from marrying until they are 28 and

limits most married couples to

Scientists will be urged to develop "safer, simpler and mo-re effective" means of contra-

China already practises me-thods including sterilisation and

abortion. The population is put

by officials at 800 million but

some foreign experts believe it

contraception were made at a

recent national forum on fami-

ly planning, reported today in the official People's Daily new-

The article said the family

planning programme had brought the birth rate under con-

trol. But it made clear that Chi-

na was boping for a further re-

The programme must be ear-

While it limits most married

nestly implemented, the article

couples to only two children, Tibetans and other minorities in

remote, sparsely-populated re-

gions are allowed to have lar-

efforts in birth control propa-

ganda apparently aimed at a pe-

asantry which still clings to an

ancient preference for male off-

The forum follows a national

The forum also urged greater

Demands for new methods of

may total one billion.

only two children.

They called for more efficient

Yesterday was the last day

for candidates to withdraw nominations to avoid dividing the opposition vote.

Indian opposition buries the hatche

unifies stand against Indira Gandh

The electoral alliance among Mrs. Gandhi's opponents follows the clamping of emergency rule on the country 19 months

The emergency rule has been relaxed but not abolished for

In some 400 seats, the party contest will be a straight fight between the Congress Party and the Janata (People's) Party, grouping of the four main non-Communist opposition par-

It is supported by Congress for Democracy, a recent split-off from Mrs. Gandhi's supporters, and will in turn support the CFD in 50 other seats. In most of the remaining seats, both the Janata Party and the CFD will support the Marxist Communist Party of India (CPI-M) or powerful regional parties against the Cong-

ress Party.
The CPI-M, ideological rival of the Communist Party of India (CPI) and ally of other like-minded leftists groups has been allocated to major role in West Bengal, where it will fight 29 of the 42 seats, and in Ke-

on industrial policy.

Analysts said they detected a

more determined, business-like approach by the post-Mao lea-dership in tackling economic

Official press coverage of the conferences has been com-

paratively candid. One commen-

tary referred to China's troubl-

ed railways as a "weak link" in

development.

# desh, Bihar, West Bengal, 1911 jab, Haryana and Gujara OAU may hel Lesotho reduc dependence o

the 20 sexts.

The opposition line-up

allocated eight of the 13

in the Punjab to the pow-

Sikh grouping the Akali and half the seats in Nadu and Pondicherry to

strong Tamil party the I dian Welfare League (L.A.

The main challenge the ling party is believed to come in the northern of states including Utrar

LOME, Togo, Feb. 22 (R Aid to Losotho to reduce dependence on South was among major items in point agenda put before can foreign ministers at the sumption of their talks her

day.

The ministerial meeting the Organisation of Ai Unity (OAU) was formally ned yesterday.

After adopting the agdelegates are expected to
into committees to discuss

cific items, including the p sed Afro-Arab summit me in Cairo next month and a tion from Angola on mer Conference sources sak

legates would give parti attention to political det ments in Southern Africa examine ways of stimulativ creased economic cooper among African states.

They will also approve

ken mcrease in OAU bu

### the national economy and diffrom about \$7 to \$10 million ficulties in the crucial agricultural sector have been acknowmake the organisation mor Lebanese way of life

But equally few would dispute that life, under the protection of Arab tanks and guns. has been returning to relative normality with astonishing

post-truce beauty queens: "Miss Beautiful Eyes" and "Miss Bea-uty of Peace," elected in the northern port of Tripoll four days ago.

wise Miss Fatina Kanj, has eyes like bottomless ink wells and dreams of nothing but a peaceful fatherland, according to newspaper reports on her election.

the reports, was opened with a minute's silence for the dead of the civi war -- estimated at 60,000 -- followed by a rendering of the Lebanese national anthem and later a tune called "Syria My Love."

Arab League peace force which stopped the fighting in most of the country on Nov. 15 when it moved in to separate the combatants.

For the time being, peaceful conditions in the rest of the

country appear inextricably linked with the presence of the peace-keeping force. Most analysts here believe that it will stay at least until next October .

peace force, set up and Arab League summit me

in Cairo, expires on Apr

This is aimed at giving

Sarkis breathing space tr.

government of President

gin the arduous task o

building an economy shat

estimated at up to \$5 billi

evidence of a great rush

oil-rich Arab nations, or

in Lebanon," said the

Ai Anwar in a recent edit

"Why haven't Arab com

tions arrived? When will

arrive? Will they ever an

But some analysts here:

that putting economic re-truction before a settleme-

Lebanon's bewildering art

political and social proble

putting the cart before

going to sink money inti-

banon as long as its prol

are not solved?" asked a

tern diplomat here.

These problems range

the presence of armed I.

tem of proportional repres-tion linked to the size o

various religious sects to

widened as a result of the

the demographic realitie

Lebanon in 1943, whe gained independence French rule -- and the C

ry'a Christians outnum!

The system provided i fixed distribution of key

tical posts which, in turr

suited in cumbersome, slow inefficient administration.

to that the fact that mo

Lebanon's traditional le

were basically feudal propped up by local folk and militias and the recip

trouble was almost comple

provided by Arab cout-which backed local parth

Lebanon to perpetuate i.

Arab rivairies. For the

being however, the deploy of the peace force has e

most of this inter-Arab

tion on the Lebanese soil.

Unlike previous governments the administration of Pres

Sarkis is composed of tex

crats. They rule by decree,

ernment of transition.

said a Beirut businessmar

the moment I don't care.

I can cross the former

they see themselves as a.

What next? "Quite fram

The missing ingredients

the Moslems.

gap between rich and

Power sharing was base

tinians and an outmoded.

Which foreign busine

construction.

horse.

wouldn't."

tern industrialised countrie:

provide aid for Lebanon'.

"Questions are being i-

by the civil war, with I

So far, there has been

By Bernd Debusmann

BEIRUT, Feb 22, (R). - Lebanon's truce entered its 100th but the Lebanese governing has already asked for a day today with none of the country's basic problems solved month extension. fidence that the ceasefire will eventually lead to genuine

Few observers doubt that it will be a long and uphill strug-

the traditional pillars of its economy, are back in operation. Shops are reopening in the ruins of the city centre, reduced to rubble by prolonged shelling during the 19-month

are booming, and on weekends, the ski slopes of Lebanon'a winter resorts are only slightly less crowded than Beirut's bust-

Lebanese are once again spending Saturday night gambling away what the less privileged

But in the south civil war guns are still sounding, where rightists and the leftists-Palestiman alliance have continued fighting for control villages near the Israall border.

Israel has warned that it would not tolerate any Arab troops beyond a "red line" widely believed to be the Litani

tay at least until next October being kidnapped. I could manth ago. Things will rove further, Inshallah." and possibly April, 1978.

# almost back to normalafter 100 days of peacement

The country's banks, one of

civil war Nightclubs and discotheques

ling thorough-fares. At the Casino du Liban, north of Beirut, middle-class

would consider fortunes. Lebanon even boasts its first

'Miss Beautiful Eyes," other-

The ceremony, according to

Syria is providing the vast majority of the 30,000-strong

# هكذا حن النَّصِل

Carter's budget sent to Congress WASHINGTON, Feb 22, (R). many possible options. They - President Carter today ofare important first steps toward a federal government fered Congress a budget for the

ECONOMIC AND

1978 financial year with a deficit of \$57.7 billion -- nearly that is more effective and res-ponsive to our people's needs," \$11 billion more than recomhe added. mended last month by his pre-Mr. Carter's budget calls for federal spending of \$459.4 bil-lion, an increase of nearly \$20 decessor Gerald Ford. Substantial revisions of the Ford budget were limited to billion over Mr. Ford's recomdefence, energy, health and welfare. But they served to un-

It anticipates that revenues will total \$401.6 billion, \$8.6 billion more than the Ford budderscore the changes in the fe-deral government's priorities that Mr. Carter hopes to inîroduce in the next four years.

For this financial year, which ends on Sept. 30, Mr. Carter expects spending to reach \$417.4 billion, \$6.2 billion more than Mr. Ford projected. The federal deficit for this year -swelled by \$11.4 billion in tax rebates -- will total \$68 billion rather than the \$57.2 billion

production

NICOSIA, Feb. 22 (AFP). — Saudi Arabia's crude oil output in January fell short of expectations by one million barrels a day, the Middle East Economic Survey reported here yes-

"The 1978 budget is essen-

tially still President Ford's bud-

get, with only such limited revisions as my administration

has had time to make," Mr. Carter said in a message to

But these revisions do ref-

Congress.

terday. The formerly Beirut-based economic weekly quoted official figures made available in Riyadh as saying that average output attained 8,282,500 barrels a day in January, includ-ing 8,166,400 produced by Aramco, while it had been ge-nerally expected that this level would be exceeded by one million barrels a day. The weekly recalled that Saudi Arabia cancelled its official production ceiling of 8.5 million barrels a day after dif-

The Saudi government had aimed at a daily average of 10 million barrels in the first quarter of this year, the weekly said. It said this target was being maintained and that Riyadh

### fering with its partners in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) over oil price increases last Decem-

authorities now hoped to reach

# WALL STREET REPORT

Prices were mixed Tuesday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average closed on a loss of nearly one point after a steady opening and narrow fluctuations during the session. Investors were discouraged by figures published by the Commerce Department showing a four per cent drop in durable goods orders in January, their sharpest decline in more than two years. International Business Machines, IBM was the vedette of the session jumping 5-5/8 at 275-3/4 after the firm announced an offer to buy four million of its own shares for \$280 a piece.

Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a 771 to 657 At the close the industrial average shows at 939.91, a loss of 0.33 points: Transp at 223.66, a loss of 1.26; utilities at 106.21, a loss of 0.48, 17,730,000 shares changed hands, of which 3,330,000

## MERGER PLANS DEVELOP

Meanwhile, a plan for merger of the New York stock exchange and the American stock exchange, the two biggest in the Unitad States, may be developed within a month or two, trade sources said in New York today.

Representatives of the two big exchanges are now trying to find an acceptable merger formula, but a number of problems remain to be solved. The New York Times has reported that three possible names

have already been listed for the new exchange: American Securities Exchange, United States Securities Exchange, and National Securities Exchange.

# LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed brisk Tuesday in response to news that Mr. Denis Healey will continue as Chancellor of the Exchequer after the cabinet change announced Monday, dealers said. Trading interests was, however, inhibited owing to the Tool Room, dispute

at British Leyland, they added. At 15:00 the F.T. index was up 8.7 at 397.7. Government bonds showed net rises of up to 1/4 point. Equity leaders firmed up to 10p but the advance was exaggerated owing

Gold shares firmed in line with the higer bullion price. Rank, Fisons, Thorn, Tube Investments and Joseph Lucas were each Sp higher. Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank reached to 347 from 353 after profits which were slightly below expectations but rallied to close at 350p. Imperial Metal Industries rose around 5p in response to

increased earnings and profits.

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$138.10/oz.

NAIROBI, Feb 22, (R). — President Idi Amin told two Afri-

tually show, because it often

takes several years from the

time money is appropriated until

it is actually spent. As a re-

sult, defence outlays will be

only \$357 million lower than

recommended by President

announced economic stimulus programme will result in heavy

spending in the 1978 financial

year for public works and pub-

Public works spending prog-

rammes alone are expected to rise by \$800 million in the cur-

rent financial year and by \$2

employment programmes would rise by \$1 billioo this year and

In his revised budget, Mr. Carter started to keep his cam-paign promise to slow down

the development of nuclear and

shift the emphasis to other

Mr. Carter proposed spend-

ing \$304 million tess on nuclear

research and development than

At the same time be asked

for an increase of \$244 million

in budget authority for a va-

riety of conservation projects.

posed speeding up a programme to store 500 million barrels

of oil as insurance against ano-

of the more controversial pro-

posals, Mr. Carter recommen-

ded cutting by \$260 million fe-

deral spending on 19 water de-

is reviewing the projects, many

of them in the drought-stricken

western part of the U.S., as they may be "environmentally

However, be wants to res-

tore most of the more than

\$1 billion cut by President Ford

from the Medicare programme,

which provides health insu-

\$180 million to extend a fe-

deral health care programme

to an additional two million

Mr. Carter also asked for

or economically unsound."

rance for the elderly.

low-income children.

**ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS** 

ONDON, Feb. 22 (R). - The Rolls-Royce Motor Company today

announced the improved versions of its Silver Shadow and

Bentley luxury cars, which claim more customers overseas than in Britain. Both Silver Shadow Mark Two and Bentley T2 are four-door saloons, identical in specifications except for the radiator grills. Both are priced at £22,809, compared with £19,669 for the

old series. Rolls-Royce said more than 1,600 modifications had

been made to ensure safer and more comfortable driving and

DARIS, Feb. 22 (R). -- France's trade deficit widened to 2.38

billion francs (£280 million) in January, mainly because of a sharp rise in oil imports, Foreign Trade Minister Andre Rossi

MMAN, Feb. 22 (R). - Mr. Saddam Hussein, Vice Chairman of

A Iraq's ruling Revolutionary Command Council, yesterday con-

ferred with a joint North-South Yemeni delegation on the possi-

bilities of bolstering the economy of the two Yemens, Baghdad Radio reported. South Yemen's Industry and Planning Minister

Abdul Aziz Abdul Wali and North Yemeni Minister of State Ahmad

Abdu Saeed arrived in Baghdad Sunday as part of a tour of the

Gulf oil states to explain the two countries' difficulties in the

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 (AFP). - U.S. President Jimmy Carter

rights involving the United States, the European Common Market, Japan, the Republic of Korea, and Spain. He asked Congress to

approve the agreements by March 1. They were worked out fol-

lowing the U.S. decision to extend American territorial waters to

DIYADH, Feb. 22 (R). — Italian Foreign Trade Minister Rinaldo

N Ossola yesterday discussed the prospects of boosting his coun-

try's trade with Saudi Arabia when he conferred with Crown

Prince Fahd, official sources said. Mr. Ossola also bad separate meetings with Commerce Minister Dr. Suleiman Al Salim and In-

dustry Minister Dr. Ghazi Al Qussaiby. Official sources said his talk also ranged over the possibility of Italy taking part in joint projects in Saudi Arabia, which is in the second year of a 498 billion riyal (\$140 billion) five-year development plan.

vesterday sent Congress the text of agreements on fishing

He said the administration

in what is likely to be one

In addition, Mr. Carter pro-

Spending on public service

lic service employment.

\$6.34 billion next year.

billion next year.

torms of energy.

ther oil embargo.

velopment projects.

Mr. Ford.

President Carter's previously

"no cause for worry" over his

He made clear that be was

In telegrams to Emperor Bo-kassa of the Central African

"If necessary I could meet their challenge within less than

rther clarification of this "challenge" and did not explain whether the telegrams were replies to ones received or were

of Christians there. President Amin maintains that the three men were killed in a car accident while trying to escape after being arrested last Wednesday and accused of complicity in a plot to over-

Meanwhile, Liberian President William Tolbert has told

In a cable to the Ugandan leader Presideot Tolbert said he deot Amin was making every

death.
In Toronto, the moderator of the World Council of Churches, speaking after a memorial service for the late Anglican archbishop of Uganda, called yesterday for a United Nations

affairs in Uganda. The moderator, Archbishop E.W. Scott, who returned to

### conference which have discussed agriculture, the railways, air defence and military mode nisation. Another is scheduled Judge accepts legality of

said.

ger families.

TOKYO, Feb. 22 (AFP). - The presiding judge at the Lockheed bribery trial today rejected the argument by former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and his co-defendants that large parts of the prosecution's case were

legally inadmissible. Lawyers representing Mr. Tanaka, his secrety Toshio Eno-moto, and three officials of the Marubeni Corporation through which the bribes were alleged to have been channelled -- Mr. Hiro Hiyama. Mr. Toshibaru Okubo and Mr. Hiroshi Ito -- asked for a revi-

secution's case. They made the request at the second hearing of the trial.

bribery case against Tanaka five accused denied charges of bribery and violation of the foreign exchange and trade

control laws. Defence lawyers have disputed or reserved their positions on 140 Items of prosecution evi-

Mr. Tanaka is accused of having accepted a 500 million yen (\$1.6 million) payoff to help sell the Lockheed Tristar to the airline All-Nippon Airways while he was in office between 1973 and 1974.

The prosecution said today it would present as evidence

sion or retraction of the prosworn statementa by former Lockheed Vice Chairman Carl Kotchian and two other former

company officials Mr. John Clutter and Mr. A.H. Ellott. At the first, on Jan. 29, the

MEW YORK, Feb. 22 (AFP). — A Louis Harris poil published yesterday showed that 52 per cent of Americans polled said they were satisfied with the way President Carter is carrying out his duties, but 52 per cent of them disapproved the president's amnesty for Vietnam war draft registers. Thirty-eight per cent approved the amnesty measure. The poll, made between Feb. 1 and 7, covered 1,466 adult Americans President Carter's appeal for the end of all nuclear testing was supported by 70 per cent of those polled, against 18 per cent disapproving. Sixty-three per cent backed the president's appointment of women to high government posts, against 25 per cent disapproving. Sixty-two per cent congratulated Mr. Carter for having named blacks to key positions,

**WORLD NEWS BRIEFS** 

while 23 per cent disapproved. ISBON, Feb. 22 (AFP). - Portuguese Premier Mario Soares returned here yesterday from a tour of four European Economic Community capitals satisfied that be had the support of Ireland, Italy, Britain and Denmark for Portugal's entry into the Common

(UWAIT, Feb. 22 (AFP). — Mr. Ghassan Tueni, a former Lebanese information minister and publisher of the mass-circulation newspaper Al Nahar, will undertake an information mission to the United States next March, at the request of the Arab League, informed Kuwaiti sources said bere today.